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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/583,377	06/19/2006	Olivier Savry	292223US2PCT	3122

22850 7590 05/13/2010

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EXAMINER	
CHHAYA, SWAPNEEL	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2895	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/13/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Response to Arguments

Applicant has argued: "Briefly summarizing, Applicants' independent Claim 22 is directed to an electronic device. The electronic device includes an integrated circuit chip configured to include informative data having security-sensitive content, a first side of the chip comprising at least one first conductive element connected to the integrated circuit, and a second side of the chip
comprising at least one second conductive element, the second side being opposite of the first side, the first conductive element and the second conductive element being coupled by inductive coupling, the second conductive element not being electrically connected to the integrated circuit chip and the first conductive element.
Turning now to the applied references, Bernstein is directed to a personal memory card 10 and an associated card reader/writer 15, where a primary winding 122 on the card reader/writer 15 that can provide electrical power to a secondary winding located on the personal memory card 10, when the memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15 are brought into close connection with each other. (Bernstein, Abstract, Fig. 1, col. 3, 11.3-1 I, and 11.42-57.) It is clear that the memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15 are separate elements, having their own microprocessor chips 410, 110, and separate analog communication interfaces 300, 400. However, Applicants' independent Claim 22 requires that a single integrated circuit chip is provided, having a first side of the chip with a first conductive element connected to the integrated circuit, and a second side of the chip having a second conductive element. In other words, one chip must have two conductive elements on a first and second side, that are in connection with inductive coupling. These features are not taught by Bernstein, because in Bernstein, the primary and secondary windings 121 and 122 belong to two different circuits, namely the memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15. In other words, in Bernstein there is only one wiring on each of memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15. Bernstein further explains that his card reader/writer 15 is not a chip, but a device to which the memory card 10 is inserted. (See Bernstein, col. 6, 11.22-23, col. 8, 11. 1- 3.) Accordingly it is not possible that Bernstein teaches a second side of the chip having a second conductive element, as required by Applicants' independent Claim 22. Accordingly, in light of these deficiencies of Bernstein, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of Applicants' independent Claim 22. "

The examiner would like to note that an integrated circuit chip can have more than one part, for example, applicant's invention is an integrated circuit chip that has more than one part. The device that the examiner is referring to is the completed structure of the memory card inside the reader/writer. The applicant's claims do not preclude this interpretation since they merely state that there is an electronic device with an integrated circuit chip. Furthermore, there is no mention of the term "single" as is argued by the applicant.

To further clarify the disclosure of applicant, applicant discloses an electronic device comprising an integrated circuit ,and, "it is well settled that the term 'a' or 'an' ordinarily means 'one or more'." Tate Access Floors, Inc., and Tate Access Floors Leasing, Inc., v. Interface Architectural Resources, Inc., 279 F.3d 1357; 2002 U.S. App. LEXIS 1924; 61 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1647 ((citing Tate Access Floors, Inc. v. Maxcess Techs., Inc,

222 F.3d 958, 966 n.4, 55 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1513, 1518 [**32] (citing Elkay Mfg. Co. v. Ebco Mfg. Co., 192 F.3d 973, 977, 52 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1109, 1112 (Fed. Cir. 1999): "As we have previously explained, it is generally accepted in patent parlance that 'a' or 'an' can mean 'one or more'.")). And, "This court has repeatedly emphasized that an indefinite article 'a' or 'an' in patent parlance carries the meaning of 'one or more' in open-ended claims containing the transitional phrase 'comprising.' Unless the claim is specific as to the number of elements, the article 'a' receives a singular interpretation only in rare circumstances when the patentee evinces a clear intent to so limit the article." (Citations omitted). Scanner Technologies v./COS Vision Systems, 365 F.3d 1299, 1304 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Moreover, Applicants also traverse the rejection of some of the dependent claims. For example, Applicants' dependent Claim 30 requires a unit for deleting or ceasing to store data of the measured inductance in an event of a change being detected in a value of the inductance. There is no such feature taught by Bernstein. This feature requires that data is either deleted or not stored, in a case a change in value of the inductance has been detected. The pending Office Action points out to the reference Bernstein at his column 3, lines 25-65, and Figures 1-2 to reject this feature. (Office Action, p. 4, 11. 11-13.) Applicants traverse this rejection, because in these passages, it is merely explained that power can be transmitted from card reader/writer 15 to the personal memory card 10, and when the power is removed, data can be invariably stored in an EEPROM 115 of the personal memory card 10. However, there is no measurement of a change in value of an inductance that will cause deletion or prevent storage of data, as required by Applicants' independent Claim 30. Bernstein merely explains that protection can be achieved by the reset circuit 305 that can detect when the power supply voltage drops below a certain threshold level. (Bernstein, col. 6, 11. 10-21, Fig. 3.) Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejections of Applicants' dependent claims.

The examiner would like to state that EEPROM is short for electrically erasable programmable memory. This means that the inductance value is responsible for reading, writing, as well as erasing. Since the memory would need to be erased in

order to be rewritten and reused, the examiner cited the aspect of the reference which showed that power can be transmitted from the writer to the card.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SWAPNEEL CHHAYA whose telephone number is (571)270-1434. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Thursday 9:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Drew Richards can be reached on 571-272-1736. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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SC

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